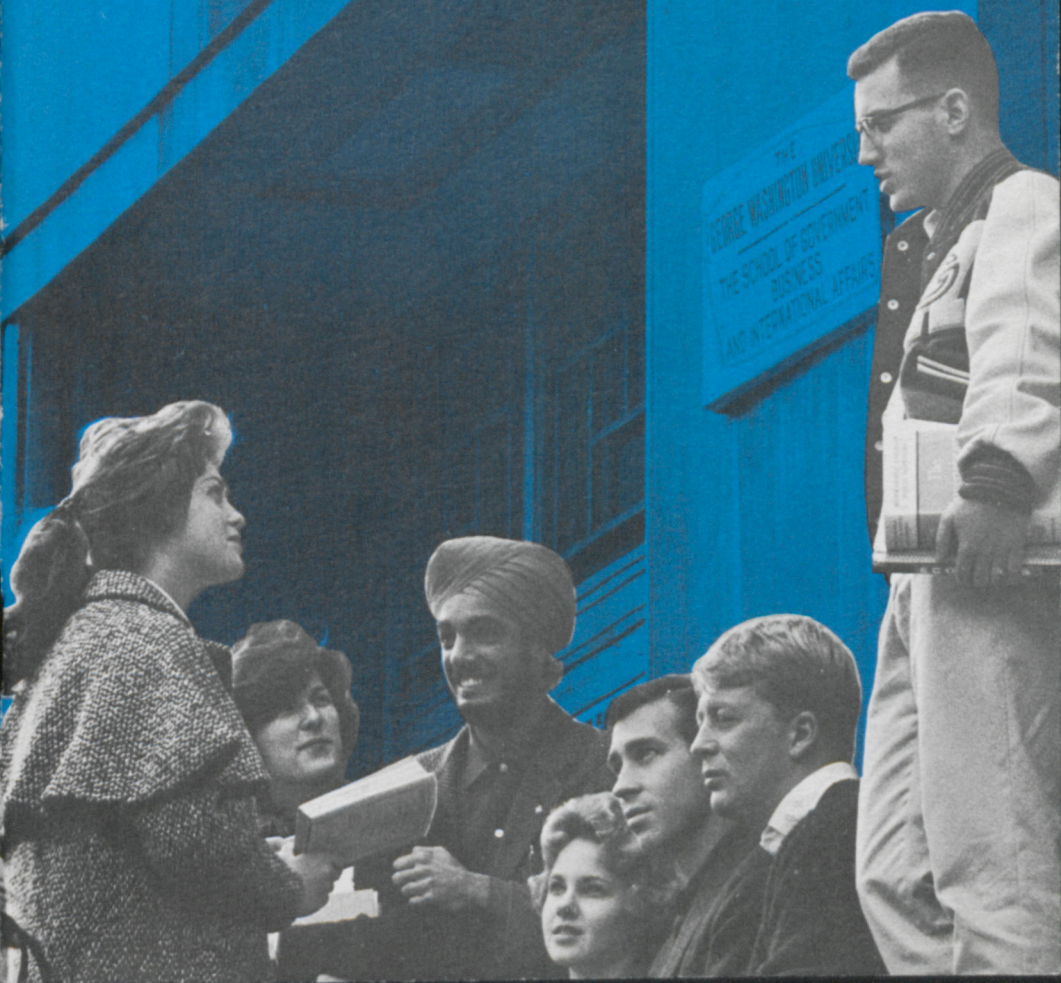


THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Federalist

SPRING 1962



Ancient Greeks First To Form Peace Corps

Ancient Greeks Beat JFK to Plan Peace Corps Began 5 Centuries Ago

Greeks Had Peace Corps And A Word For It, Of Course

2,400 YEARS BEFORE KENNEDY

Old Greeks Had 'Peace Corps'

BY ARTHUR EDSON
Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Those ancient and remarkable Greeks thought of everything.

They even had their own version of a peace corps.

Dr. John Latimer, professor of classics and associate dean of faculties at George Washington University, said today a somewhat similar idea was first thought of five centuries before Christ.

"And, my soul," Latimer said, "it worked."

None of these old Greeks ever went to Harvard, but they decided, just as President Kennedy was to decide 2,400 years later, that young men should perform an act of service for the public good.

NATURALLY, they had a word for it. They called this institution "leitourgia," which means a public serv-

ice, and a derivation of this word is still with us in "liturgy," a rite prescribed for public worship.

No comparison can be pressed too far, and this is no exception.

The Greeks thought service should mean that the young men contribute not only their time and talents but also their money. This limited leitourgia to the wealthy.

Nor did the Greeks have eager young ladies racing out to do their bit. With all their pioneer thinking the Greeks had little room for women in their great plans.

Nor were the jobs to be done exclusively for peace.

INDEED, one chore was the exact opposite. A wealthy young man could equip a ship for war.

Or he could train competitors for the gymnasium contests.

Or, if artistically in-

clined, he could fix up a chorus for musical competitions for the great public festivals. One historian, Latimer reports, has declared that the young Greeks who served here aided "the great masters of tragedy and comedy, and thereby served the whole world."

Or, he could superintend the sacred embassies to the four great national festivals, or to Delos and the other holy places, an operation, Latimer believes, that closely parallels the spirit of the Peace Corps.

Latimer can't reassure dubious congressmen that the Peace Corps will work. But, he can say, it worked fine with the Greeks.

"These young men did perform needed public services, at home and abroad," he said, "and, my soul, they set a good example for all citizens to follow."

THE
GEORGE WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY

Federalist



Published January and September
by The George Washington University

EDITOR

Margaret Davis

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Milton Mangum
Department of Agriculture

Celima L. Hazard
Civil Service Commission

Henry Scharer
Commerce Department

William Adam
Department of Defense

Edward C. Kemper, Jr.
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Fred C. Stevenson
Federal Trade Commission

Carper Buckley
Government Printing Office

J. Stewart Hunter
Health, Education and
Welfare Department

Andrew L. Newman
Interior Department

Henry Schneider
Internal Revenue

Ruth Minnick
Department of Justice

Ann Devlin
Labor Department

Lealon Martin
National Institutes of Health

Frederick C. Belen
Postoffice Department

Irving Goldberg
Public Health Service

Roy C. Cahoon
Treasury Department

Fred Panzer
Veterans Administration

DESIGNER

Neil McKnight

VOLUME IX, NUMBER 2 • SPRING 1962

CONTENTS

Greeks Had a Peace Corps Inside
Front Cover

Letter from the Editor—Agriculture.. 2

Government and Business 4
By Mark W. Cresap Jr.

Bookseller to the Nation 16
By Carper Buckley

Air Force Management Program 19

University Federalites 20

Patents and You 22
By John S. Toomey

Official Business 25

Cartoons by Crockett 27

Chief of Staff on Campus 28

Cuban Crisis 29

Government Construction Contracts.. 30

Spring Semester 33

Distaff Diplomacy 34

Atomic Energy Committee Powers 36

UN Day, Patent Award 37

White House Neighbor Speaks 38

Moot Court 39

Secretaries' Seminar 40

News Notes 41

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR



Dr. Griggs

DR. ROBERT F. GRIGGS, Professor Emeritus of Botany, contributes delightfully to the lore of Government service in a chapter of his autobiography written about him and his wife, *We Two Together*.

Although privately published as a memorial to Mrs. Griggs and to help his children and 13 grandchildren know Dr. and Mrs. Griggs better, the volume makes vivid for any reader such various experiences as discovery of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes and other National Geographic Society explorations in the area later set aside by Federal decree as Katmai National Monument, including Mt. Griggs, highest of the mountains in the area; the excitement of Government committee work when subjects under scrutiny were concerned with implementing scholarly findings as regards enrichment of bread and margarine and use of wheat surplus to improve national and international health; or the stimulus afforded by teaching in the Nation's Capital during evening hours such exceptional students as the Government attorney assigned to the Biological Survey who immediately enrolled in Botany I and Zoology I, the businessman whose secret of preserving wildflowers in natural colors became a permanent public asset, protected by patent, but specifically freely available to government without royalty.

Dr. Griggs entitles Chapter 7 of his book, "Opportunities in Washington, The Lunch Mess." Here he describes employment in the Department of Agriculture, "during the fifteen months that would have included my junior year in college," as "one of the richest, most valuable experiences of my life."

Dr. Griggs tells of his work with O. F. Cook, Principal Botanist, Bureau of Plant Industry, whose master-apprentice relationship with young men such as Dr. Griggs then was epitomized in a statement, "I think we might go a good ways together if you learn *with me*."

Dr. Griggs recalls that "Cook did a very great service in teaching me to examine critically everything I read and especially all new ideas.

"Also, he taught me how to use a library. The Bureau of Plant In-

dustry, had, I believe, the best botanical library in the world. Likewise, he taught me how to use books without necessarily reading clear through them."

During Dr. Griggs' youthful venture into Government, he became aware of the growing achievements of scientific agriculture. One in which his group played a minor part was development of hybrid corn which increased the American corn crop by 20 or 25 per cent.

Dr. Griggs also saw the beginning of the development of extension service, which made possible the teaching of farmers to use the scholarship of scientists.

At the close of his first day in Washington, one of the men in the laboratory took Dr. Griggs to his boarding house, which, he says, "was really no boarding house at all, although the members did pay board. It was more like a fraternity, the most select and intelligent bunch I have ever had the privilege of belonging to. The men ran it as a democratic institution, chipped in to subscribe for a valuable list of periodicals, popular, as well as scientific. . . . The members were a distinguished lot, every one of whom made his mark."

Dr. Griggs tells about Guy N. Collins, as "one of the first to point out publicly the theoretical advantages that should accrue from the use of hybrid seed-corn. He recalls how Walter T. Swingle became an agricultural explorer, recognized that China's climate so like our own and her vast literature on cultivated plants could be of value to American agriculturists, acquired many priceless volumes which now are located in the Library of Congress and constitute one of the best Chinese libraries outside of China.

He tells also the amazing story of how David Fairchild, author of *The World Was My Garden*, was inspired in his lifework of importing economically useful plants to the United States from Asia through the trust and investment of a stranger met on shipboard; also of Alfred H. Brooks, Alaskan explorer who brought back the first accurate reports on gold diggings in Nome; of William R. Maxon, who became the world's leading authority on ferns.

Although Dr. Griggs left Washington to complete studies at Ohio State and never returned to employment at Agriculture, these men remained his professional colleagues, advisers, and fellow investigators in his later work as professor, researcher, explorer. All were exciting contemporaries for each other as they shared beginning years as young scientists in the Department of Agriculture at the turn of the century.

Margaret Davis

*"Businessmen must make their contribution toward the solution of the critical problems posed to us as a nation."
"People in government must . . . recognize American business as one of the nation's most powerful assets."*



GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

BY MARK W. CRESAP, JR.

President, Westinghouse Electric Corporation

An address given before a joint meeting of The George Washington University School of Government, Business, and International Affairs and the Harvard Business School Club at the University's Lisner Auditorium on November 1, 1961

AT THE OUTSET, gentlemen, let me express my great appreciation to Tom Carroll and Tom King for their invitation to meet with you tonight. The auspices of either George Washington University or the Harvard Business School Club would have been gratifying, but their *joint* sponsorship makes this occasion doubly pleasant for me.

Also at the outset, I want to make it clear that I speak here tonight for nobody but myself. Industry and government appear to be confronted with a grave problem, and I want to discuss this problem with you. But the views I express are my own, and any favorable or unfavorable reception they receive should be laid at my doorstep.

Appropriately for my topic tonight, I sense in this audience, with its representation of both government and business, a recognition of mutuality of interest, and perhaps of purpose. It is symbolic of my subject that on this very campus certain departments were combined to create the George Washington School



Mr. Cresap

of *Government, Business and International Affairs*.

I am troubled tonight by recurring reports that this mutuality of interest and purpose on the part of government and business is far from being as widely appreciated as it should. We read almost daily that a chasm is developing between government and business, that hostile attitudes are spreading in both groups, that businessmen fear the Administration is "anti-business,"

while the Administration believes business is "anti-government."

In view of the times in which we are living, the mere prevalence of reports of growing hostility, true or not, heightens the need for a critical re-examination by both government and business of their attitudes toward each other.

Gentlemen, with the survival of freedom seriously challenged at this very time, with the renewed rumblings of nuclear explosions in our ears, with tremendous demands upon our economy to meet crucial needs at home and abroad, this is no time for either business or government to count up grievances, to fan lingering antagonisms, or to stimulate emotional distrusters, generated by real or fancied abuses of the past.

And quite apart from the tensions generated by the increasing pressure of Soviet words and acts, a posture of mutual suspicion between government and business is not healthy for American society. This is not to say that government and business should, or ever will, function completely free of friction. Some friction between business and government is as natural as friction between the President and Congress, between the States and the Federal government, and between employers and unions. As Justice Brandeis once said, the purpose of the separation of powers within the government "was not to avoid friction, but by means of the inevitable friction incident to the distribution of the

governmental powers among three departments, to save the people from autocracy." These words apply just as much to the relationship of business and government as they do to relationships within the governmental structure. But the natural frictions of our system of freedom should be contained within tolerable limits which are consistent with the overall good, and should not become hostilities and suspicions, poisoning the atmosphere of our public affairs.

Let me add that my concern over this problem, and the views which I express here on the climate of relations between government and business are in no sense those of an impartial or disinterested observer. I speak not as one who has viewed government-business relations from afar, with distant perspective or with the serenity of the academic hall, but as one who has been deeply engaged for the past two years in steering a major corporation through the tides of one of the most notable business-government episodes in modern American economic history. Also I speak from a background in small industry, in government service and now in a large business. This experience, past and recent, accords me some authority, I believe, to comment on the problem of government and business relations and the ability to at least partially appreciate its significance and challenge.

John J. McCloy recently suggested, in effect, to a business audi-

ence in California that in these dangerous days, business must become a partner of government, or there may be no business left. Attorney General Kennedy in a recent interview stated that business is the backbone of the American way of life, and that no American government could long survive if it were hostile to business. I suggest that these statements comprise two sides of the same coin: more than ever before, government and business today are mutually dependent on each other for survival. And the sooner and more widely this stark truth is recognized by both business and government, the better for all of us.

It is not enough, of course, simply to express the need, however urgent, for greater understanding and cooperation in the light of the dangers before us all. We must try to understand the *obstacles* to a more effective collaboration between business and government, without regard for any sacred cows on either side. As a starter, we might try to comprehend where we stand today in a changing America and the nature of our dependence on each other.

THE JEFFERSONIAN concept of economic democracy was that business would be conducted by many relatively small owner-managers, each responsible primarily to himself. The regulator and controller

would be competition among many small and individualistic units. The actions of any one unit would affect relatively few people and not society as a whole. This concept of the American economy as a market system of competing small enterprises may please the sentimentalists or adherents of a legendary folklore. It is no longer relevant.

The truth is that a substantial part of our economic activity is not conducted by such small, individualistic units. The growth of our population, the shift from a small-town, agricultural society to an urban, industrialized society, the complexities of advancing technology and the demands upon the economy have often required large aggregates of capital, labor and technology. Large nationwide organizations have become essential in order to produce more and better goods, to institute more efficient systems of national and international distribution, to organize and conduct extensive research, to bring together skillful management of our resources. The emergence of the large, modern corporation thus has been not so much a result of economic planning or a particular philosophy, as a pragmatic answer that came about inevitably to satisfy the changing needs of our country. And few can contend that American business, copied and envied in almost every country in the world, including Communist countries, has not performed well its basic function of organizing and developing economic

activity and distributing the fruits thereof.

With the enormous expansion of economic activity within single business firms, however, has come an inevitable corollary: the extension of responsibility and accountability of business to an enormously increased audience. Private enterprise certainly is no longer altogether private. Within the corporation, managers have a responsibility to hundreds of thousands of stockholders, tens or hundreds of thousands of employees, millions of consumers, hundreds of suppliers. This is a large "public" responsibility in itself.

Moreover, the decisions of large and medium-sized business firms today have an influence far beyond the confines of the firm itself. They both reflect and affect the economy, they can affect the social objectives of government, they are crucial to our national defense abilities, and they make their mark on our relations with other nations around the world.

In these circumstances, it has been inevitable that the people, through their government, would assume a larger influence over the economic units which so broadly affect them. Through a host of direct actions the government monitors, influences or regulates the conduct of business in myriads of ways—from fixing minimum wages to controlling the amount of money in circulation. More indirectly, the fis-

cal, monetary, defense, and foreign policies of the government pervade in one way or another almost every significant aspect of business life today.

Clearly then, we have arrived at a point where big business and big government are affected by and affect each other in almost all that either seeks to accomplish. There is little doubt that such interdependence will tend to become greater, that business and government will become still more intertwined. There is little gain for the country if either business or government pretends that their interests are not inter-related.

SOME OF OUR troubles, I suspect, stem from the failure to face the new world as it is today.

There are some in government who play upon emotions generated by business abuses of days long since past in an effort to stir up public distrust of business. I do not, of course, pretend that you cannot still find the occasional dramatic sorry episode or less-publicized examples of the rugged individualist who may not have an adequate sense of the public interest. I think, however, it cannot be denied that the business community generally has shown a growing concern with the health of the overall economy and with the preservation of freedom so that the

American people can derive the most benefits from the competitive quest for material progress. This has been attested to by Adolph A. Berle, Jr., one of the more energetic students of the corporation, who stated that: "After all, the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard . . . for thirty years has devoted itself to making businessmen into professionals instead of privateersmen, and toward making business the economic service-of-supply for American society instead of the simpler art of exploiting human need for private profit."

There is little doubt, on the other hand, that some businessmen manifest antagonism and disdain for almost everything governmental. They may prefer an era when government left business alone, but they cannot resurrect that era. And I would not resurrect it if I could. They certainly cannot cling to the viewpoint of a gentleman who many years ago said no one should "interfere with the divine right of stockholders." They have a lesson to learn from the pessimist who predicted that, with the advent of social security, private enterprise was doomed and we would quickly become a nation of faceless people, "all wearing dog tags." Like it or not, businessmen must accept the fact that government influence in our economy is not likely to decline and that the best interest of all concerned calls for business and government alike to try to work constructively

within the new framework. Our "mixed economy" is not perfect, but it is the best man has yet devised—and it can be even better.

Both business and government need to understand that neither has a monopoly on virtue, wisdom, truth, efficiency, or concern for the welfare of the country and its people. I have seldom seen a generalization that is not part right and part wrong. Most businessmen are neither soulless, dripping with greed, nor unconcerned with human welfare. Most leaders of government are not petty tyrants, bungling bureaucrats, or power-hungry demagogues. But since man is incurably human, we should not be too surprised or shocked to find a few exceptions in both areas.

I think it is important to keep in mind the principle that those who praise the achievements of big business should not shrink from admitting its defects, or from working to correct them. And those who point to the defects of business should be candid enough to acknowledge its achievements, and careful not to obstruct or undo them.

In similar fashion, those who find fault with this or that action of government should view it in the context of the government's responsibilities as a whole. Before a businessman assumes that Washington is anti-business, he should reflect a moment. Is he thinking of the President, or of a cabinet member, a department, a minor bureau, or an in-

dividual? Is he thinking of Congress, or a Congressional committee, or an individual legislator? Is he thinking of the whole performance of government, or one incident which affected his firm or his industry? Has he considered whether the agency of government, even though troubling and irritating to him at the moment, was really conscientiously trying to carry out a responsibility assigned by law?

THERE ARE FEW major problems of business or government which can be solved by either alone. The answers will not lie in leaving everything to government, or in leaving everything to business. Faster economic growth, curbs on inflation, new scientific and technological breakthroughs, development of more effective instruments of national defense to deter aggressors, a rise in the standards of living for underprivileged peoples around the world—all these are common problems and common objectives of industry and government. We must approach them with realism, with a minimum of harassment and suspicion and a maximum of mutual respect, so that both business and government can operate in a climate that permits each to make its own distinctive and most constructive contribution.

Henry Ford II said recently that America cannot "afford the

ludicrous spectacle of old-fashioned guerilla warfare between business and government; certainly not in this moment of history. We need all the energy we can muster to fight Communist aggression without ceasing to uphold the things we in business believe are right. We have got to learn to live in decent dignity and mutual respect with our government."

The problems are in truth so crucial and complex we need to employ *every* resource of brain and effort, to search with an open mind for the most effective combinations of methods and means—private and public.

I do not suggest, of course, that government or business must be submissive to views which either believes do not represent the best interest of the country. I do not suggest that cooperation will be a bed of roses for either government or business. I recognize that we have different emphases in purpose, in responsibility, in our constituencies, and we undoubtedly at times will have honest differences of opinions. But let these be honest differences among thoughtful and considerate men, not a reflection of blind self-interest, unrestrained ambition or emotional distrust. Let them be the healthy friction characterized by the statement of Justice Brandeis which I quoted a moment ago.

Neither business nor government will be wise enough to do all

that we could or should for the betterment of our common welfare. But I believe these are precepts and directions toward which we should be moving, or else in these days our freedom to choose and move will be taken away from us.

I HAVE SPOKEN in generalities, to try briefly to set a scene and suggest some basic attitudes. Now I will risk a more dangerous course, and try to apply these principles in a quick commentary on some of the specific points of possible current friction.

First, the antitrust problem. I have noted that the electrical industry antitrust cases have been cited, in some reports, as one of the alleged current grievances of business against the government. Although it is somewhat painful for me to say so, I believe—and I am quite well-equipped to comment on this matter—that the government as a whole, and the government agencies in question, were carrying out in these cases the responsibilities assigned them by law. And I do not believe that careful and responsible enforcement of the antitrust laws should subject the government to attack from business.

No one person agrees with all the decisions taken by the Courts and the administrative agencies in applying those laws, nor with all the proposals for their reform ad-

vanced in Congress. Certainly I do not. But I believe that an overwhelming American majority, to which I emphatically belong, supports the antitrust tradition as a powerful force in American economic and social life, helping to prevent monopoly from blighting the process of growth and effective competition vigor, which are essential to innovation and every other form of progress.

I believe that the antitrust laws basically are good for business, that they are an essential feature of our system, and a declaration of the principle of competitive energy which should be the dominant working rule for every businessman worthy of his trust. My own conviction, I believe, is shared by other industrialists—such as Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of du Pont, who once stated regarding the antitrust laws, “We believe sincerely that such laws are good—that they are *essential safeguards* for our free, competitive economy.”

I would add, of course, that it is a duty of political leaders to make certain that enforcement of the antitrust laws is in fact fair, responsible and constructive. In a period when the survival of freedom depends upon the most effective and cooperative performance of government and business, just as business executives have a deep responsibility for the highest ethical and legal standards, so do political leaders have a responsibility to resist temptations to

indulge in hostile and fruitless fishing expeditions, and in blanket and intemperate attacks on business primarily for political effect.

To those who are cynical, who believe that we regard the recent cases as a passing thundershower, let me transmit the assurance that this is not so. I cannot speak for other companies, of course, but I would suspect that the stunning impact of these cases would be similar to that in our own company. As a consequence of the Philadelphia cases, we have embarked on a series of measures, as meaningful as we can make them, to assure that nothing like this ever happens at Westinghouse in the future. We recognize, too, that strong policy directives, extensive educational programs, certificates and affidavits of compliance, and strict internal legal inspection, are not enough. It is essential, in plain words, that the head man impress on the organization his personal determination that he will tolerate no improper conduct.

I might add that in our program we are going beyond the strict instructions, careful administrative procedures and other somewhat negative but necessary features, in an effort to make the aftermath of our experience a constructive one for our company and for its people. We are undertaking a positive program of education and training with the intention of bringing home to all employes the realization that the vigorous kind of competitive initia-

tive in business called for by the antitrust laws should greatly serve our company's long-run interests; that, properly understood, it should give them a renewed sense of purpose and achievement in their work, and make their work more challenging, more creative and more satisfying.

A great lesson has been learned. Corrective measures have been instituted. It seems to me at this point in time that the interests of the country will be served not by unending recrimination on either side, but rather by pushing progressively forward to realize the exciting achievements the electrical industry is capable of making. Furthermore, it is of the highest importance that we act quickly and cooperatively to achieve the great potential contributions of the electrical manufacturing industry to the defense and security of the free world.

Gentlemen, the electrical manufacturing industry today is at the threshold of remarkable and exciting new technological developments—advances which will contribute greatly, more so than we would have dreamed a few years ago, to our standards of living, to our national defense, and to the progress of underprivileged peoples throughout the world. It would be a grave loss to this country and to the world if the ability to realize these achievements were impaired by political harassment which only

again rakes over the past and does not serve the vigorous enforcement of existing antitrust statutes. In these vital and critical times, there is nothing to gain but much to lose, by an undue preoccupation with the past either on the part of our government or on the part of our industry.

I hardly need recite to you, I think, the distinguished achievements of the electrical manufacturing industry.

As a nation we produce seven times the goods and services today that we did in 1900 but with less physical effort largely because of huge quantities of cheap electric power.

Our health has been improved by X-ray diagnostic and therapy equipment that detects disease and prolongs life, and just recently by ever-vigilant cardiac pacers that watch over patients and stimulate faltering hearts.

It was the electrical industry . . . indeed, I am proud to say, my own company . . . that pioneered in the conversation of sea water to fresh water to meet a growing problem in

our own and many foreign lands. Further, we have under development a fuel-free generator powered only by the sun. We hope it can free millions of people in underdeveloped arid and high cost fuel areas from the drudgery of hand irrigation and from consequent poverty.

It is the electrical manufacturing industry which under the leadership of our Government and our Defense Department developed the jet engine in this country and the radar warning systems which encircle our nation. It was this industry which, working with farsighted and brilliantly technical military and government people, developed the reactors for the Nautilus and other submarines and ships of our advanced nuclear Navy, and the guidance and communications systems for our missiles and space craft. Now, in a partnership of government and industry, it has embarked on the development of the nuclear powered vehicles that many scientists believe are the greatest hope for the ultimate conquest of space.

Capt. Barkdull Kahao, President of the Harvard Business School Club of the District of Columbia; University President Thomas H. Carroll; Mr. Cresap; University Provost Oswald S. Colclough; and J. Frank Doubleday, of the Office of the Comptroller, U.S. Air Force, who is President of the University's General Alumni Association.



And it is the electrical manufacturing industry that in its laboratories is developing the exotic new power sources that will sustain life in the months-long journeys to the planets.

But underlying these more spectacular contributions is an economic fact-of-life startling in its aloneness in our era of ever-higher costs of living. The electric power that does all these indispensable things is *cheaper* than it was in 1900. The average cost of a kilowatt-hour of electricity today is 1.69 cents compared to about 3 cents in 1900 . . . even though the cost of living has increased 275 per cent in these years. What has made this remarkable achievement possible is the fundamental and continuing research and engineering programs which result in lower-cost electric power by improving the basic means by which electricity is generated and distributed.

WITH RESPECT TO antitrust problems more generally, I would like to make two quick points. The first is that government must recognize that there are forms of bigness in business which do not involve the dangers of monopoly. Bigness becomes a problem of public policy only when it approaches a monopoly position, or when its economic power is used unfairly against the rights and interests of others. Bigness can be a result of superior

competitive performance in research, production, or marketing—not unfair or illegal practices. The country may have much to gain from such superior performance. And the government should maintain a rule of reason which permits such large units to survive and prosper and render still greater service.

Second, it would be most helpful if the subject of identical prices could be brought into proper focus. Identical prices are not a new phenomenon, nor are they a passing circumstance. They have been a characteristic feature of our economy for many years and will continue to be so in the future. The evidence of this is widespread, as any citizen can find when he patronizes the corner newsstand, his nearby filling station, the neighborhood supermarket or department store. Identical prices are everywhere about us, and are an inevitable result of free competition in meeting the lowest price found in the market place. They cannot be wiped from the American scene unless there is a drastic change in the basic competitive process which the antitrust laws themselves are designed to foster and protect.

No sensible person would argue that *all* identical prices are necessarily lawful or in the public interest any more than he could properly say the same thing with respect to *non-identical* prices. Likewise, no one can properly object to careful scrutiny, study and analysis of iden-

tical bids designed to discover and take appropriate corrective action with regard to those cases which may not be in compliance with the law. Given, however, the inevitability of identical prices and the fact that they do arise from free competition, a heavy responsibility rests upon all to insure that public statements do not automatically equate the presence of identical prices with wrong-doing.

In my opinion, relations between government and business will be helped if the channels of communication are kept open both ways; if business and government genuinely seek to understand the viewpoint of the other—particularly in areas which are or can be sensitive and susceptible to misunderstanding and antagonism. . . .

In conclusion, gentlemen, as I look at some of the alleged grievances which are said to be hampering government-business relations today, I do not believe that hostility is justified on either side. And as I weigh the alleged sources of friction against the need and the opportunity for constructive and cooperative effort at a time of threatened emergency, the supposed irritations become pale indeed.

President Kennedy alerted the nation to the scope of the problem on October 12 when he told a University of North Carolina convocation: "We are destined, all of us here today, to live out most, if not all, of our lives in uncertainty and

challenge and peril."

This, then, is no time for animosity between government and business. Our country needs a strong, forward-looking, effective government to help guide the free world through these perilous times. It needs strong, financially-healthy, highly-productive business to support that government.

The United States is in a battle for survival. In this battle, businessmen must make their contribution toward the solution of the critical problems posed to us as a nation. Every American businessman is a citizen; and he has certain citizenship obligations. Among these is vision broad enough to encompass the problems of the government, of the nation, and of the world; to understand America's place in the free world and our relationship with the underprivileged countries of the world, and our relationship with those who threaten our way of life.

And the people in government, for their part, must widen their vision to understand business and its problems, to recognize American business as one of the nation's most powerful assets, and to provide the climate and environment which will permit business to flourish.

In today's period of peril and challenge, it would be imbecilic to engage in internecine warfare. Government is not the enemy of business; business is not the enemy of government. There is only one enemy, and we know who it is.

BY CARPER W. BUCKLEY LLB 37
*Superintendent of Documents
and Federalist Contributing Editor*

THERE IS A growing public interest in the work of the unique service establishment of the United States Government which offers for sale a greater variety of publications titles than any other known bookseller.

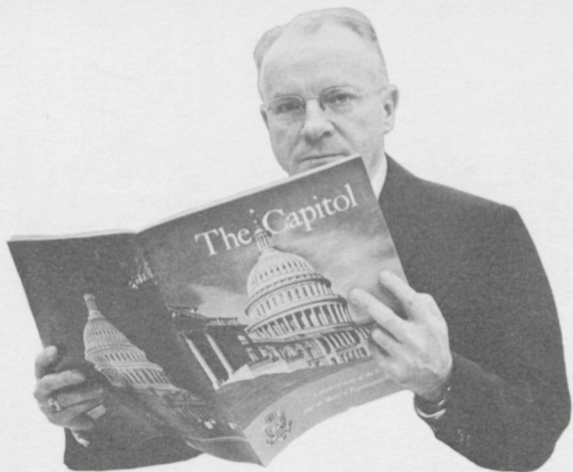
Popularly known as the Government Bookstore, the Office of the Superintendent of Documents was created by Act of Congress in 1895 as part of the Government Printing Office, and is charged with the primary function of selling to the public the published results of the research and experimentation originating in the departments and agencies of the United States Government in the

Book

performance of their official programs.

The Superintendent of Documents originates none of the publications that it is his function to sell, but is authorized to purchase from





seller to the Nation

the Government Printing Office and sell to the public additional copies of any unrestricted publication ordered printed by any agency of the United States Government. The sales price is set by law at the cost of the sales copies plus a markup to cover handling costs. Receipts over and above what are required to purchase newly issued publications must be turned in to the United States Treasury. These receipts exceed each year the amount of the entire appropriation required to operate the Office of the Superintendent of Documents.

Among more than 25,000 individual titles which are currently available, there are, naturally, many of a technical nature which are subject to only a limited demand. Certain titles, however, are so popular

as to merit the designation of Government Best Sellers. This category, which is varied in subject matter, includes the alltime bestseller, *Infant Care*, a publication of the Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, of which more than 12,000,000 copies have been sold. Other popular Children's Bureau issuances are: *Prenatal Care*, *Your Child From One to Six*, and *Your Child From Six to Twelve*. Among the bestsellers compiled by other agencies are: *Your Federal Income Tax*, by the Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department; *Postage Stamps of the United States*, by the Post Office Department; the *First Aid Manual* of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; *Septic Tank Care*, by the Public

Health Service; *Your Social Security*, by the Social Security Administration; the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, by the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce; the *United States Government Organizational Manual* by the National Archives of the General Services Administration, and three Federal Aviation Agency publications—*Pilots Weather Handbook*, *Aircraft Powerplant Handbook*, and *Path of Flight*.

The sale of Government publications is largely a mail-order operation, in which the Superintendent of Documents receives an average of 15,000 letters a day. Regulations require that remittance be included with orders, and this is made easier by the sale of special documents coupons in blocks of 20 for \$1.00. Checks or money orders payable to the Superintendent of Documents are also acceptable, as is cash at the risk of the sender. By law, a discount limited to 25 percent is allowed to bookdealers and quantity purchases

George T. Hutchinson, Manager of the Printing Office Bookstores, makes a sale to University Student Carol L. Pixton and Anne Wilcher.



of 100 or more copies of a publication to be mailed to one address. More than 37,000 customers maintain prepaid Deposit Accounts, by an initial deposit of \$25.00 or more with the Superintendent of Documents. A retail bookstore is conducted in the Government Printing Office in Washington and there are two branches also in Washington, in the main lobby of the Department of Commerce and in a building under the administration of the State Department at 1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest.

The Superintendent of Documents issues no single catalog of all available publications but will supply on request one or more of his 45 price lists, each of which covers certain general subjects. Twice a month, a list of Selected United States Government Publications, also available without charge, lists newly issued publications which can be purchased. *The Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*, supplied only on subscription at \$3.00 a year, is primarily a library tool containing a complete listing of all Government publications for the month.

Historically, the Government Printing Office has contributed an important chapter to the progress of this Nation, a significant part of which is the service of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents in making it possible for our citizens to be better informed about the work their Government is doing.

THE FEDERALIST



University President Thomas H. Carroll and Secretary Zuckert, center, prepare to lead the academic procession.

Air Force **Management** Program

SECRETARY of the Air Force Eugene M. Zuckert congratulated graduates and members of the incoming class in Air Force Advanced Management when certificates were presented to the Seventh Class in August.

He told the officers that the program at George Washington was "right from the standpoint of the Air Force and the country and also of an educational institution." He spoke of the "revolution of military technology" which requires a phenomenal growth and diversity of products in the development of the Nation's defense with the Air Force constituting a 20 billion dollar operation—very big business. The Air Force needs "managers advanced in imagination and skill," he said, and promised the officers they would have "the greatest opportunity"

to apply their learning "in the service of your country."

Col. John Tyler USAF ret'd. (center) received a University Award of Merit in recognition of his service as Director of Civilian Institution Programs, Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. He is congratulated by Dean Archibald M. Woodruff of the University's School of Government, Business, and International Affairs (left), and University Provost Oswald S. Colclough, Vice Admiral USN Ret'd.



APPOINTMENTS

EVA B. ADAMS LLM 52, Director of the Mint.

HAROLD S. BLACKMAN LLB 29, Chief of the Division of Regulation, Bureau of Textiles and Furs.

DR. WALLACE L. CHAN, former Assistant Research Professor of Physiology at the University Medical School 57, Special Assistant to the Deputy Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

MANUEL F. COHEN, Lecturer on Securities Law and Regulation at the University Law School since 1958, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

ANN M. FLANAGAN, Medical Technology Trainee 61, Peace Corps assignment to train for service in Thailand.

MARION MATHIAS "BARNEY" HALE BS 53, United States Marshal at Houston, Texas.

DR. F. RALPH KOTTER AM 40, Chief of the newly established High Voltage Section of the Electricity Division at the National Bureau of Standards.

ARTHUR L. B. RICHARDSON LLB 39, Vice President and General Counsel of the C.I.T. Financial Corp., of New York.

COLONEL LEONARD G. ROBINSON, currently working for MA, Chief, Battle Staff Team, Joint Alternate Command



UNIVERSITY
★★★★★★★★★★★★★★
FEDERALITES
★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Element in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

BYRON K. WELCH JD 57, Assistant to the United States Attorney.

WILLIAM A. WILDHACK, former University Associate in Physics 39, Associate Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

HONORS

DR. JOHN L. FINAN, Deputy Director for Research at the University Human Resources Research Office, was presented a certificate of appreciation by the Department of the Army for ten years service as a key professional psychologist in the man-weapons system analysis studies at HumRRO.

The Hon. Roberto Campos AM 47, Brazilian Ambassador to the U.S., and the Hon. J. Wesley Jones AB 30, U.S. Ambassador to Libya, called on University President Thomas H. Carroll in Washington recently. Below, Dean of the Graduate Council Arthur E. Burns, Ambassador Campos, and President Carroll.





From left, Maj. Gen. Albert Pierson USA Retd., Hugh Leonard Brennan, University President Thomas H. Carroll and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court William J. Brennan Jr. General Pierson received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University's College of General Studies and Mr. Brennan, son of Justice Brennan, the Bachelor of Business Administration from the University's School of Government, Business, and International Affairs.

RETIREMENTS

MARIAN A. BROOKS AB 17, as Assistant Head of the English Language Language Section at the Library of Congress.

WILLIAM L. HART LLB 26, as Clerk at the United States Court of Claims.

DR. IRVING A. DENISON PhD 29, as senior member of the scientific staff of the Army's Diamond Ordnance Fuze Laboratories in Washington.

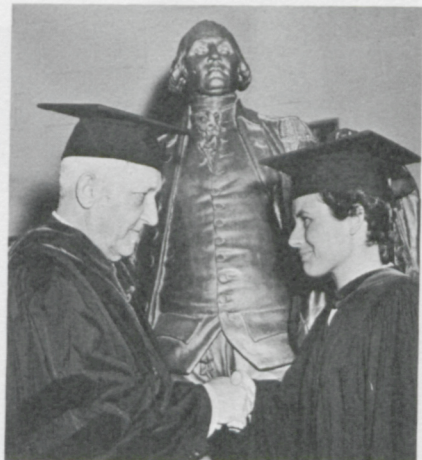
OTHER

DR. ELMER L. KAYSER, Dean of the Division of University Students; DR. HUGH L. LEBLANC, Associate Professor of Political Science; and JAMES N. MOSEL, Associate Professor of Psychology, spoke

during the management intern lecture series presented by the U. S. Civil Service Commission with the cooperation of the Brookings Institution.

—DEANNE SIEMER

Circuit Judge Walter T. McCarthy LLB 23 of Arlington County, Va., congratulates his law clerk, Miss Betty Marie Wisecarver, who received the Bachelor of Laws in June. Judge McCarthy received the General Alumni Association's Achievement Award at the same ceremony.



President Carroll and Ambassador Jones visited in the President's office when the Ambassador was in Washington temporarily on a Selection Board assignment.



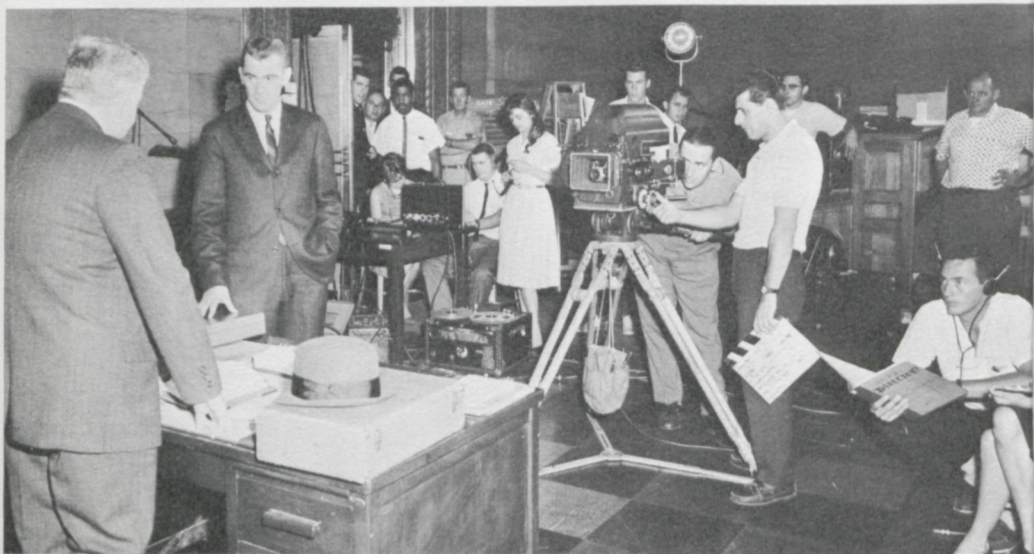
THE PRINTED PAGE, the motion picture screen, and the television screen are being used by the University's Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Foundation to help bring to the American public a better understanding of our patent and related systems and their value to the individual citizen.

Over three years ago, a research study was completed by the Foundation, under the direction of James N. Mosel, Associate Professor of Psychology, which revealed an almost complete ignorance on the part of the American public concerning what the patent system is, how it functions, and what its problems are.

Patents and

The results of this study led to a decision by officials of the Foundation, which, since it became operative in 1954, has been engaged in a comprehensive study of the patent, trademark, copyright, and related systems, to broaden the base of the Foundation's educational program.

The Foundation had already





You

undertaken the publication of a quarterly scholarly journal, which contains reports on the research conducted by the Foundation as well as the work of individual scholars, and had also established a seminar and lecture series in conjunction with the University's Law School faculty.

Late in 1958, a nation-wide

educational program was established with the purpose of bringing a greater knowledge of the patent and related systems of the United States to the country's youth. High school and college students were chosen as informational targets because they learn easily, they are receptive to new information, they might be aided in planning future careers, and they are more frequently being brought into contact with the systems through technological and scientific courses.

A series of six pamphlets, entitled *The Patent System All Around You*, was planned to be made available to selected secondary schools throughout the country. Four of the pamphlets have been issued to date, with the remaining two to be printed in the near future.

The first of the series describes

Producing a scene in the U. S. Patent Office (opposite page), actors take directions from George F. Johnston of Washington Video Productions. Right, boardroom scene from the same film, "Fuel to the Fire," produced under the supervision of the University's Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Foundation, as part of its educational program.



briefly the purposes of the patent system and the ways in which it directly and indirectly touches the life of every young person. The second, *How You Get A Patent Today*, deals with the procedures involved in obtaining a patent and explains some of the historical background on how these procedures developed. The third booklet concerns the problems of establishing priority and is entitled *Who Invented It First?* The fourth, *Looking into the Fascinating World of Invention*, explains how students may look up patents in their home town library. Subjects of future issues will concern the role of patents in the development of industry and how a patented invention is "put to work."

Response to these pamphlets has been very good. The Foundation has been deluged with requests from all parts of the country—from individual students as well as student clubs and schools.

With the success of the pamphlet series an established fact, the Foundation last year undertook still another phase of its educational program. A color motion picture, "Fuel to the Fire," had its premiere showing in Washington last October, in conjunction with the opening ceremonies of the three-day observance of the 125th anniversary of the Patent Act of 1836, which established an examination system for patent applications and made the Patent Office a separate and distinct agency.

Lasting approximately a half hour, the film is designed to provide a clear and memorable impression of what our patent system is, how it came to be, why it is important, and what it means to the individual citizen. The title comes from a quotation of Lincoln, who said that the patent system "added the fuel of interest to the fire of genius." The film is now available for showings by educational institutions, television stations, businesses, and other interested organizations throughout the country.

The most recent educational undertaking of the Foundation utilizes the medium of public service television programming. Within the past two months, an attractive slide and 10-second, 20-second, and 60-second announcements have been made available to more than 500 television stations in the United States. These announcements outline the nature of the Foundation and invite the public to write for information on the workings of the patent system. Numerous requests for such information have already been received.

The Foundation is aided in its educational program by committees in thirteen of the nation's largest metropolitan areas, consisting of eminent specialists in the fields of the Foundation's interest who have volunteered to serve in various capacities to make the work of the Foundation known to the general public.



OFFICIAL BUSINESS

University Trustee and Alumnus James E. Webb, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, presented Freedom 7, America's first manned space capsule to be successfully launched, to the National Air Museum. From left, Mrs. Alan Shepard Jr., wife of America's first astronaut; University Trustee and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution Leonard Carmichael; Mrs. Shepard Sr., the astronaut's mother; and Administrator Webb.

University Student Isabel Thomasson, winner of a Foreign Service Children's Scholarship, cut the ribbon opening the Book Fair held at the Department of State to benefit the Scholarship Fund sponsored by the Association of American Foreign Service Women. Miss Thomasson is shown here with, from left, Mrs. John Armitage; Mrs. James Byrne; Mrs. Dean Rusk, wife of the Secretary of State; and Mrs. Edwin Martin.



*Curator of Art
Russell Mason
greets Mr. and Mrs.
Crockett.*

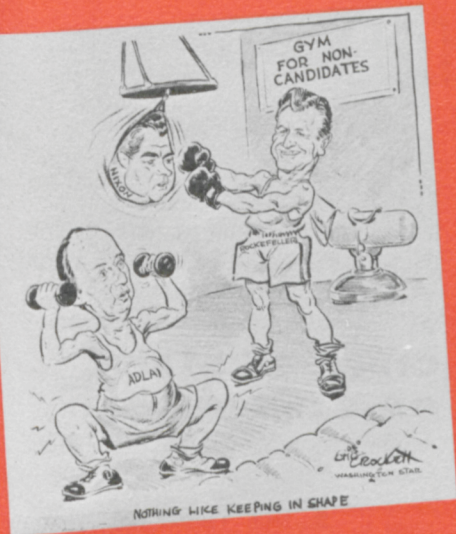


CARTOONS BY CROCKETT

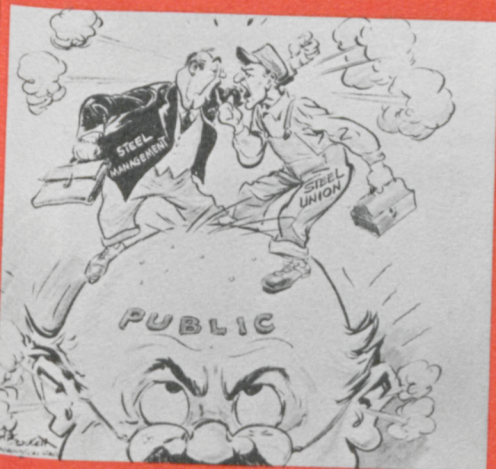
A SHOWING of Gib Crockett's paintings and cartoons in the University Library brought University and community headliners to view them. Prize winning Mr. Crockett, Associate Political Cartoonist of *The Evening Star*, has received Freedom Foundation and Headliner awards for his cartoons and water color prizes from the American Art League, the Washington Arts Club, and the Landscape Painters Club of Washington. The exhibit at the University was his first one-man show.

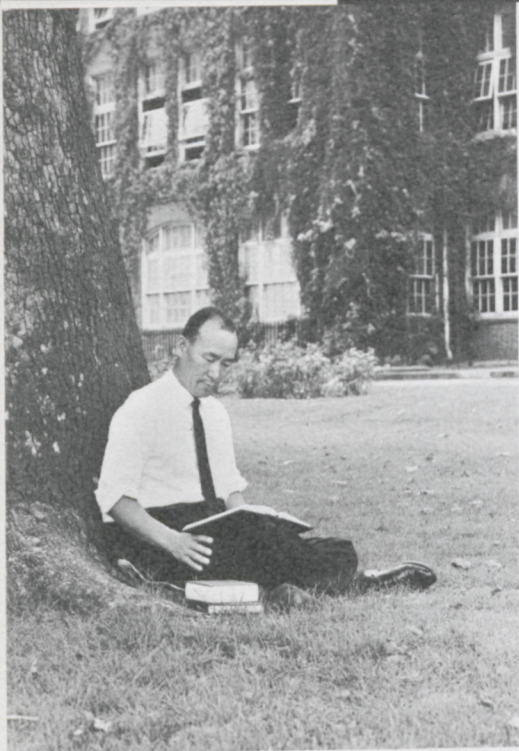
*University Provost
Oswald S. Col-
clough, Mr. Crock-
ett, University
Trustee and Editor
of the Star Benja-
min M. McKelway.*





The artist has his favorites—here are some.





Studying under the Sycamore Tree—said by some students to bring good luck.

CHIEF OF STAFF ON CAMPUS

Lieut. Gen. Choi Kyung Nok, former Chief of Staff of the ROK Army in Korea and former Commander of the Korean Second Army, has been attending classes in business administration, political science, and economics at the University.

Leaving Corcoran Hall with other students.



Notes on the Cuban Crisis of April 1961 et seq.

NEWS ACCOUNTS

during the summer quoted from notes about the Cuban crisis which concluded there had been "a complete divorce between national policy and the power allotted to the task at hand."

Rear Admiral H. E. Eccles USN Retd., a member of the University's Logistics Research Project Staff, said that "a major lesson of the abortive Cuban invasion of 1961 is that there are definite limits to the usefulness of Government Planning in a Free Society. The attempt to do too much planning and to take too much action by the National Government results in little of the action being excellent, much of it being mediocre and a significant part of it being so bad as to be positively harmful and self-defeating."

Admiral Eccles said that in great matters of State, the President simply cannot afford to leave "... objectives, conceptual unity and follow-up—to his subordinates. The price of failure or of mediocre execution is too great."

He stated that "one of the attributes of a Great Power is restraint in the use of power," but he warned that when an Operational Plan involving use or threat of force

is uncertain, "it is very dangerous to the security of the State."

Admiral Eccles lists "outstanding lessons of the Cuban fiasco" as follows:

"Every major fault committed was a clear violation of the publically documented lessons of past experience.

"The methods of planning and decision and the criteria of judgment which are adequate for the relatively modest risks of most business and political decisions are completely inadequate for the critical political military decisions of today's harsh world.

"Advanced technology was not a significant factor; from beginning to end it was a matter of human emotion, intellectual power and moral values.

"If we are unwilling to study the lessons of the past and to use rigorous tested logic, we must reduce our expectations in the international struggle.

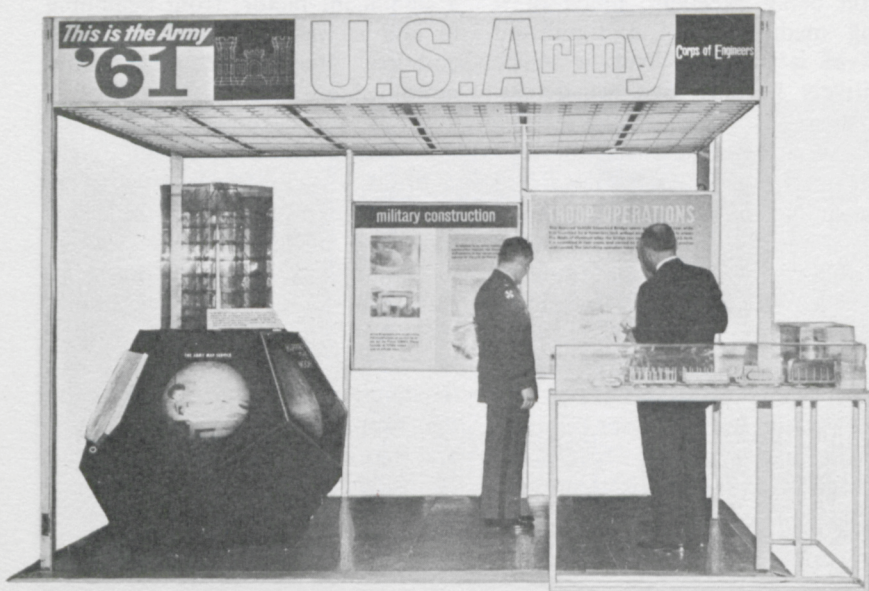
"Finally, in the protracted conflict with the Totalitarian Concept, the fate of the Free Society will be determined much more by the understanding of human emotion, and the exercise of intellectual power and moral values than by technological values."

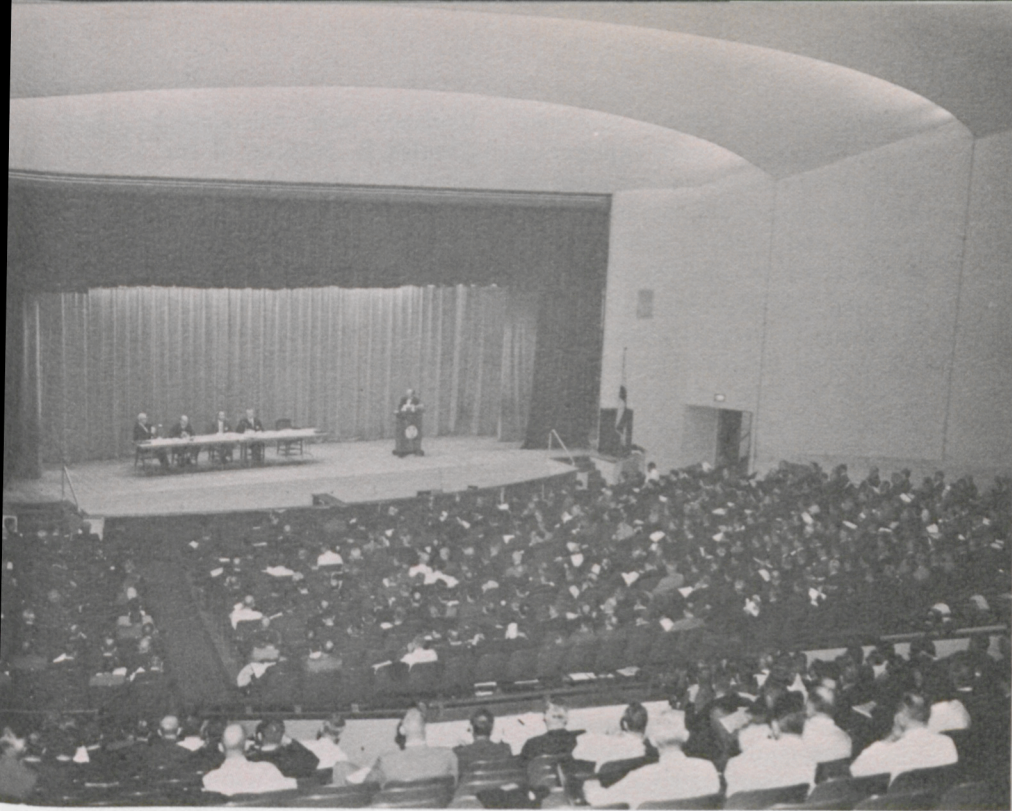
GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION **C**ONTRACTS: A CONFERENCE

MORE THAN 650 government attorneys and contracting officers, officials of the construction industry, and practicing attor-

neys who specialize in the construction industry attended the two-day conference on United States Government Construction Contracts

United States Army engineers provided exhibits.





Seven hundred attended sessions in the University's Lisner Auditorium.

held in November.

Jointly sponsored by the Graduate School of Public Law of the University's National Law Center and Federal Publications, Inc., the conference was one of a series in the Center's rapidly growing government contracts program. The next is scheduled for May of this year.

Speaking at a special dinner meeting on the first day at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Lt. Gen. Walter K. Wilson, Jr., Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, pointed

out that construction, already "one of the most complex and vital areas of Federal activity, will become even more complex in the age of space. . . . New techniques, new materials, new conditions of many kinds will be involved and the job will have to be done under the pressure of American growth requirements, national defense, and 'the race for space.'"

General Wilson specified several areas in which the nation's construction industry will face extremely

challenging and difficult problems: in the support of space exploration; in the civil defense shelter program; in developing water resources, highways, and other transportation needs; and in the ever-increasing national defense program, "with prospects for new elements such as anti-missile missile construction."

"All three elements directly concerned," said General Wilson—"the Government, the construction industry, and American labor—face the necessity of thoroughly reviewing and revitalizing our ground rules. All of us must look far ahead to anticipate problems and come up with effective answers when they are needed—not after setbacks are experienced: preventive foresight—not corrective hindsight."

The record attendance at the conference represented almost every state in the union as well as several outlying possessions. Those in at-

tendance were welcomed by Dean Charles B. Nutting of the University's National Law Center and University Provost O. S. Colclough.

The two-day program consisted of addresses and panel discussions by Government officials and construction industry experts on such subjects as the role of small business in government construction, current problems arising between prime contractors and subcontractors, construction bonds and sureties, contract changes and changed conditions, labor problems, and delays and acceleration in contract performance.

Special exhibits in the auditorium's lounges were provided by the Department of Defense. An innovation at this conference was the provision of a special working library in the auditorium's lower lounge for use of those in attendance during the conference.

Speakers included Lt. Gen. Walter K. Wilson Jr., Army Chief of Engineers. From left University Associate Professor of Law Ralph C. Nash Jr., Director of the Conference; General Wilson; Louis H. Mayo, Dean of the University's Graduate School of Public Law; and Henry B. Kaiser, President of Federal Publications, Inc.



Two New

Law Courses —

Spring Semester

Mr. Lester Nurick of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Mr. Walter S. Surrey, prominent Tax Counsel, will teach a course entitled Legal Aspects of International Transactions for the first time during the Spring Semester 1962. This course will be part of the Graduate Program of the National Law Center. It will cover laws affecting foreign investment, taxes, capital and monetary controls, forms of business organizations, antitrust problems, sources of financing, foreign contracts, and joint operations. The specific laws of various important international trading nations will also be considered. The class will meet on Tuesday evenings.

Mr. George D. Cary, Deputy Register of Copyrights, and Professor Glen E. Weston will collaborate in teaching a new course entitled Copyright Law. In addition to the history of Copyright Law, there will be consideration of formal requirements, subject-matter, licensing, and remedies. International aspects of Copyright Law will also be considered. The class will meet on Friday evenings.

Registration for the 1962 Spring Semester will be held Thursday through Saturday, February 1 through 3, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. on the 1st and 2nd, and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the 3rd.

Law, Engineering, and Graduate Council students should pick up their registration packets in the offices of their respective deans. All other students should secure their packets in the Office of the Registrar. Graduate Students in the School of Engineering should register in advance on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 30 and 31, from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. in the School of Engineering.

Classes in all divisions will begin February 5.

Students not registered during the Fall Semester must submit applications for admission or readmission to the Director of Admissions, 2029 G Street N. W. Applications for admission to degree status must be filed no later than January 17, for admission to non degree status, no later than January 31. Exceptions can be made in only the most unusual cases.

Distaff

University Faculty Women entertained at luncheon wives of members of the diplomatic corps from countries whose students attend the University.

University President Thomas H. Carroll told the group that reorganization of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation to include the United



Mrs. Blake Root, Mrs. Joseph Kajeckas, wife of the Counselor of Lithuania; Mrs. Gunnar Jarring, wife of the Ambassador of Sweden.



Mrs. Louis H. Mayo and Mrs. Tran Van Chuong, wife of the Ambassador of Viet-Nam.

Mrs. Charles B. Nutting, Mrs. Avraham Harman, wife of the Ambassador of Israel; Mrs. Benjamin D. Van Evera.

Mrs. John Parks; Prof. Alan T. Deibert, Adviser to Foreign Students at the University; Mrs. Wilhelm G. Grewe, wife of the Ambassador of Germany.



Diplomacy

States and others under the name of the Organization for Economic and Cooperative Development will provide greater potential for assistance for lesser developed countries. He predicted further opportunities to invest in education which will produce many dividends.

Earlier this Fall Miss Helena Z. Benitez AM in Ed 39 visited the University from the Philippines to receive the Alumni Achievement Award of the University's General Alumni Association.

Miss Benitez, who is Executive Vice President of the Philippine Women's University and President of the Bayanihan Dance Company, has shown much leadership in women's organizations both in the Philippines and internationally. She is a member of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and holds the Presidential award for outstanding achievements in International Cultural Relations given by Philippine President Carlos P. Garcia.

Feting her at luncheon at The Washington Club prior to the University's Fall Convocation were, seated, from left, Mrs. Mauro Calingo, wife of the Minister of the Philippines; right of Miss Benitez, Mrs. Homer Ferguson, wife of the former Ambassador to the Philippines; Mrs. Cloyd H. Marvin, Mrs. Thomas H. Carroll, Mrs. Joshua Evans Jr., and standing, Miss Elisabeth Earle, Miss Marion Montague, Miss Margaret Davis, Dr. Ruth Roettinger, all leaders in various professional and volunteer activities in the Nation's Capital.



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE POWERS

THE JOINT Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy has been described as "probably the most powerful Congressional Committee in the history of the Nation" in a 338-page study report under the sponsorship of the University's National Law Center.

The study report was authored by Harold P. Green, University Lecturer in Law, and Alan Rosenthal, political scientist. Mr. Green told reporters at a news conference that the knowledge acquired by the Joint Committee is at a level commensurate with that of members of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The report suggests that if Congress had had to deal with atomic energy through conventional committees, national investment in atomic energy would have been "substantially less and our present level of technology considerably less advanced."

The report indicates that if all congressional committees were as powerful as the JCAE, the traditional efficacy of the separation of powers of the executive and legislative would be seriously reduced.

This study was made possible by a \$57,000 grant from the Edgar Stern Family Fund.



UN Day

Attending the Capital's United Nations Day luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel, students and faculty of the University's School of Government, Business, and International Affairs. From left clockwise, Mrs. Helen Tha Gyaw Wai, Prof. Wolfgang H. Kraus, Donald R. Woodward, Dorothy J. Carlson, Prof. John W. Brewer, Capt. Donald N. Clay, Assoc. Prof. H. Rowland Ludden, William R. Davis, Dean Archibald M. Woodruff, and Assoc. Dean of Faculty John F. Latimer. A special University luncheon meeting held later in the week featured a speech on the Katanga crisis by Miss Mary Clifford, Assistant to the Director of the United Nations Information Center.

Patent Award

Law School Senior Jerry Cohen received the first annual Patent Office Society Student Award presented by the University's Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Foundation. From left, President of the Patent Office Society Charles F. Gareau; University President Thomas H. Carroll; Mr. Cohen; Assistant Commissioner of Patents Horace B. Fay Jr.; and Vice President of the Patent Office Society Harold Pfeffer.





White House Neighbor Speaks

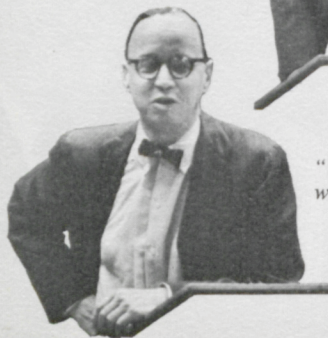
DURING Religion in Life Week, students of American Government attended class with the famous historian, Presidential Assistant Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., who told how "history shows the fatal flaw in Marx," and pointed out that Christian tradition tells man of his own imperfections and limitations, giving those who know it "the valve of skepticism and a tentative approach to the problems of mankind."

Other Federalites who spoke with students included representatives from a variety of Federal agencies, the judiciary, and the Diplomatic Corps. Noted Harvard University Professor of Religion Paul Tillich addressed an overflow audience in Lisner Auditorium, speaking on faith and doubt.



"Conflict of open and closed society is the basic conflict of our time."

"Education must train the free mind to pursue partial truths."



"We affirm the world of choice."



MOOT COURT

TWO Supreme Court justices, William Brennan and John M. Harlan, and Judge of the United States District Court Alexander Holtzoff presided at finals of the Van Vleck Case Club. Students discussed a hypothetical case involving a U. S. Army private who allegedly killed a defenseless Korean under orders of his superior officer. Winners of the competition were Senior Students Max Volterra and Carl Schwarz.

In handing down the Moot Court's decision Justice Harlan addressed himself to winners and losers and predicted that "all these young men have great potential and bright futures."



A point is scored—Justice Brennan, Student Schwarz.



A question pondered—Justice Harlan, Student Volterra.



Secretaries' Seminar

A World Affairs Seminar for Certified Professional Secretaries was held at the University this summer under the direction of University Associate Professor H. Rowland Ludden and sponsored by the Institute for Certifying Secretaries. Coordinator for the Seminar was Prof. George A. Wagoner, of the University of Tennessee, Dean of the Institute.

The secretaries from 15 states heard lectures by University professors, Senator Frank Church of Idaho, Far East Planning Officer Virginia Geiger of the State Department, and were taken on special tours of the White House, the Voice of America, and the Japanese Embassy.

Some of the secretaries posed with Vice President Lyndon Johnson and Dean Carlos Hayden of the Institute on the Capitol steps.

University Dean Archibald M. Woodruff of the University's School of Government, Business, and International Affairs, Professor of Secretarial Studies Mildred Shott, Senator Church, and Dean Hayden.





Medicine

University President Thomas H. Carroll addressed Opening Assembly of the University's Medical School. Guests included Surgeon Generals of the Army and Navy, Director of Public Health of the District of Columbia, the Physician to the President of the United States, Director of the National Institutes of Health, the Commanding General of Walter Reed General Hospital and the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Communism's False Appeals

SPECIAL AGENT of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Fern C. Stukenbroeker told alumnae of Pi Beta Phi sorority that Americans must "live their own spiritual and democratic values" and learn "more about the evils of communism."

Speaking at a meeting in Alumni Lounge, he outlined the "false appeals of communism," directed specially to young people—"that communism is scientific and hence infallible; that it is inevitable; that it embodies everything that is noble, wonderful and good, and that it has the answer to all the problems of life."

Theater

Dr. Lubin Poe Leggette (left) and Allen Drury, author of the best seller, Advise And Consent. Dr. Leggette, the University's Depew Professor of Speech, played a Senator in the stage production of the novel at the National Theater and another dignity in the forthcoming screen play.





The Houdon bust which stands in the President's Office of the University is a copy of the original clay model at Mount Vernon, a bronze cast made in Paris in 1893 by Barbedienne. It is a gift of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union and of the grandchildren of Samuel P. Avery in memory of Col. Harrison Dodge, Director of Mount Vernon for more than 20 years. Colonel Dodge received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the University in 1870 and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1930. Mr. Avery, former New York art dealer and founder and trustee of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, was responsible for getting the original clay model to Mount Vernon. The sculptor, Houdon, came from Paris to make a mask from which the original bust was later made.

ON THE FRONT COVER: *Students at The George Washington University come from every State in the Union and from many foreign nations. Usually about 400 foreign students register at the University each year. They represent from 45 to 65 nations.*

THE FEDERALIST

The George Washington University
Office of Public Relations
Washington 6, D. C.